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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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MAGAZINE MANUSCRIPTS.

Precious Few of These Hopefully Sent in Ever Get Examined.

"I have had something to do with the business of story writing in my time, both as a producer and as a judge of other people's work," said a man of letters to a writer for the Washington Star. "The latter occupation I finally abandoned, because the labor of inspecting manuscript contributions in bulk was too wearing. I don't think it is found particularly so, as a rule, by readers for magazines, because they neglect it. Often it is impossible that it could be otherwise. One great monthly in New York city receives 1,200 manuscripts every week in the year. If its reading staff were multiplied by six proper examination could not be given them all. As it is it is the exception that is so fortunate as to be looked at.

"Persons send contributions to the big magazines with the notion that they will be read. They are victims of a delusion, usually. I, who have seen the inside works of such concerns, say it. The task of getting through the vast number of manuscripts submitted is so hopeless that little more is attempted with the great majority than to return them, ordinarily after many days. If you are at all known by reputation, your offering is likely to be inspected, but not otherwise.

"Games have often been tried upon the great monthlies for the purpose of seeing whether this was so or not. George W. Cable, the famous author, published the results of a few such experiments of his own awhile ago. He sent two or three of his stories, under an assumed name, the rounds of the New York magazines. They were refused by every one—found 'not available'—whereupon he dispatched them over his own signature and they were promptly accepted. Before he achieved his reputation he was unable to secure the printing of many of the tales which have since come to be regarded as classical. 'Possom Jone' was hawked about the metropolis in vain; not an editor would buy it. It was this early experience which led Mr. Cable to his subsequent experiments, the result of which pointed to the conclusion that a contribution offered to one of these monthlies had scarcely the slightest show upon its merits unless a known name was attached it.

"Several years ago, when I was altogether unknown, I myself used to try some little tricks upon the magazine readers, such as putting the smallest possible daub of glue between two of the pages of my manuscript or turning one of the leaves upside down. Invariably upon the return of the contribution I would find the two pages still stuck and the turned leaf as before, proving that it really had not been inspected. It was discouraging, though not so much so as to suppose that my work had been fairly read by an expert and pronounced not worth publishing. You may try the trick yourself and you will find that it will go every time.

"On one occasion I sent a story to a certain important monthly entitled 'The Crystal Ball.' The editor returned it with the usual thanks, saying: 'We are sorry to find that your contribution called "The Cheerful Bull" is not available for our purposes.' It reminded me of the famous translation of 'Trist Lupus,' by a classmate of Tom Brown at Rugby, as 'The Sorrowful Wolf.'"

Princesses Mobbed.

When the Princess of Wales staid for several weeks at Torquay, five years ago, as the guest of the late Duchess of Sutherland, her daughters were so ferociously mobbed whenever they appeared in the streets that they were literally hunted out of the town. The Duchess of Edinburgh had a similar experience of Brittish snobbery at Plymouth, as, having driven into the town accompanied by the duke, their carriage was surrounded wherever they stopped by a staring, chattering crowd of the so-called "gentry," and it was followed from place to place with amazing pertinacity. The duke and duchess are not likely to attempt any more shopping in Plymouth after the annoyance to which they were subjected.

Gold by the Cart Load.

The Rothschilds are believed to have $50,000,000 invested in American securities. Only the Rothschilds themselves know what they are worth, and they never tell family secrets. One of their mottoes is: "Gold never repents what it sees," and another, "A man will not tell what he has not heard," but some idea of their riches can be had from the fact that since 1815 they have raised for Great Britain alone more than $1,000,000,000; for Austria, $350,000,000; for Prussia, $100,000,000; for France, $400,000,000; for Italy, nearly $600,000,000; for Russia, $125,000,000; for Brazil, from $50,000,000 to $70,000,000, and for smaller states certainly between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 more, perhaps $3,000,000,000.

Romance and Riches.

A young workingman in Dubuque, Ia., bought a colored shirt. In tearing off the tag he discovered a note therein requesting the purchaser to correspond with the maker of the shirt in a New Jersey manufacturing town. She said she was working for starvation wages and hoped to find a home and a husband, when she could be happy. He wrote to her, was pleased with her replies, went to New Jersey and married her. Three weeks after they were united for life she received a letter from England, the home of her ancestors, containing a draft for £1,000, and notification of the fact that she was sole heir to a fortune of over $250,000.

SAILORS' FARE.

A Young Tar Who Could Not Get Used to It.

He Accordingly Stole the Ship Cat's Rations and Got Into Trouble Over It —Rough Experience of a Runaway.

I have a particular and pronounced antipathy to black cats, says a writer in the New York Herald. I can stand the Maltese and other varieties whose colors do not bring them under my pet aversion. But black cats! Ugh! And this is why:

A dozen years ago, perhaps, I shipped as a boy before the mast aboard a large clipper ship bound for San Francisco via Cape Horn. I am mentioning no names for obvious reasons, as will appear later on. Nor will I enter into particulars regarding the trials and horrors (for me) of that voyage. Enough to say that I ran away from a comfortable and luxurious home to partake of the alleged joys (?) of a "life on the ocean wave." I had rather be many things now than a sailor.

The captain, a stern, austere, old "shell back," was part owner of the vessel. He hailed from Cape Cod. "If you want poor grub," the sailors informed me, "just ship under a Cape Cod Yankee skipper, an' you've got it." I may say right here that I had every reason during the voyage to accept the above statement without any reservation whatever.

The captain had on board as pets two enormous black cats of the male persuasion. Tom and Jerry were their names. These felines were given the freedom of the ship from the start, and by the captain's strict orders they enjoyed an immunity from all interference or molestation that the ancient cats of Egypt might have envied. From the captain's table they were fed daily just in front of the cabin door on scraps and sundry delicacies. It used to stick in my gorge somewhat after going to the galley for my allowance of "junk" and "lobscouse," to watch those cats quietly feeding on fried chicken and other things that my own daily diet led me to think belonged to the dead past.

On several occasions, when no one was looking, I had driven the cats away from their meals, which I devoured with intense relish. I had invariably been scratched on these occasions, and this by no means increased my love for the captain's pets.

I had succeeded one day in capturing a mess of corned-beef hash, when I was detected by the captain in the act of transferring the same to my own digestive apparatus. It only amounted to a few licks with a rope's end and being deprived of my watch below for that night; but my hatred for those felines now knew no bounds. Besides, they were fed in the cabin after this, which was, of course, tabooed ground for me.

Ah! thought I, if I could only catch one of you chaps some dark night I—. It was dark and stormy that evening. I was stationed aft near the poop steps. And a more wretched specimen of hu-

manity would be hard to imagine than I was as the seas broke over the side and drenched me to the skin.

My foot struck against something soft. There was a plaintive meouw. "Locked out, by thunder," said I. "Here, puss, puss!" It was Tom, no other. With a sudden movement I had the creature by the back of the neck. "Here's for that last scratch, Tom," said I, and Tom was forthwith launched out into the storm. There was a commotion on board the following morning. The captain eyed me suspiciously and remarked carelessly to the mate: "If I thought that cub had a hand in this I'd leave him overboard."

After this Jerry was a great pet of the captain and steward. Once I accidentally stepped on Jerry's tail and was bitten and scratched on the leg. "Served you right, you young whelp," observed the captain, who was standing near, by way of consolation. Once again was I scratched by Jerry, who had wandered by me with a chicken bone in his mouth. The "grub" that day had been particularly bad, and the sight of the chicken bone was more than I could stand. I didn't capture the bone but received instead another wallopin from the captain, who had witnessed the occurrence.

We were only a week's distance from port. The ship was being generally scraped and painted and it had fallen to my lot to manipulate the tar barrel. This consisted of stirring the mess about, with a heavy bar, as one would churn butter. Both the captain and mate had gone below for dinner. The sailors were all busily occupied for'ard. The tar barrel was about amidships. I looked around and discovered Jerry quietly sleeping, spread out on the main hatch.

I don't know what put it into my head, but I wondered how Jerry would like it if—. There was a sudden movement on my part, a sound of scuffling, which brought the mate out to see what was the matter. I was pounding away at the tar barrel for dear life.

"Here, don't work so hard at that tar," exclaimed the mate. I then relaxed my efforts. There were three feet of soft tar in that barrel, and I have since wondered whether they ever found the remains of Jerry at the bottom. They certainly didn't during this particular voyage, and I left the ship as soon as we reached San Francisco.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

Recent Remarkable Finds in North-western America.

Ancient Sculptures Which Indicate the Former Existence of a Superior Race of Which No Tradition Remains.

James Terry has just published descriptions and photographs of some of the most remarkable works of prehistoric man yet discovered on the American continent, says Alfred R. Wallace in Nature. They represent three rude, yet bold, characteristic and even lifelike sculptures of simian heads, executed in basalt. One of these belongs to the author, one to T. Condon and the third to Prof. O. C. Marsh, who referred to it in his address "On Vertebrate Life in America" in the following terms: "On the Columbia river I have found evidence of the former existence of inhabitants much superior to the Indians at present there, and of which no tradition remains. Among many stone carvings which I saw there were a number of heads which so strongly resembled those of apes that the likeness at once suggests itself. Whence came these sculptures and by whom were they made?" Unfortunately we have no detailed information as to the conditions under which these specimens were found except that "they would be classed as 'surface finds' from the fact that the shifting sand dunes, which were largely utilized for burial purposes, are continually bringing them to the surface." This gives no indication of their antiquity, but is quite compatible with any age which their other characteristics may suggest.

The size of the heads varies from 8 to 10 inches in total height, and from 5¾ to 6½ inches in height. The three are so different from each other that they appear to represent three distinct animals; and, so far as I can judge, they all differ considerably from the heads of any known anthropoid apes. In particular, the nostrils are much farther from the eyes and much nearer to the mouth than in any of the apes. In this respect they are more human; yet the general form of the head and face, the low and strongly ridged forehead, and the ridges on the head and cheeks seem to point to a very low type of anthropoid. In a letter to Mr. Terry, Mr. Condon suggests "that they were copied from the figurehead of some Malay prau that may have been wrecked on the coast;" but such a supposition is quite inadmissible, since nothing at all resembling these heads is ever carved on Malay prows, and there is no reason to believe that if such a carving did come into the possession of the natives they would ever think of copying it in stone; while these sculptures were found two hundred miles from the coast, on the east side of the Cascade mountains.

Taking into consideration the enormous antiquity of the stone mortars and human remains found in the auriferous gravels of California, buried under the ancient lava streams and associated with a flora and fauna altogether different from that of any part of America at the present time, Mr. Terry's own conclusion appears the more probable. It is, "either that the animals which these carvings represent once existed in the Columbia valley, or that, in the remote past, a migration of natives from some region containing these monkeys reached this valley and left one of the vivid impressions of their former surroundings in these imperishable sculptures." The latter alternative appears to me, for many reasons, to be highly improbable; and though the former will seem to many persons to be still more improbable, I am inclined provisionally to accept it.

SLEPT UNDER SNOW.

Remarkable Cases of Human Hibernation on Record in England.

The case of Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, who survived long burial under snow, may be known to many readers, says Leisure Hours. This woman, forty-two years of age, of Impington, a village three miles north of Cambridge, lost her way in returning home from market on Saturday evening, February 2, 1799, and was buried seven feet deep in the snow. In this state she continued eight nights and eight days, when she was dug out alive on Sunday, February 10. She retained the full possession of her senses all the while she was immured. She died July 24, 1799.

A somewhat similar case occurred in the snowstorm of November, 1890. A middle-aged woman, named Alice Jane Lowe, belonging to Wigan, was admitted into Spalding workhouse in a very weak state, having been found by the relieving officer sleeping out in the snow in the Lincolnshire fens, near Spalding. She was put to bed and then stated that she had slept out for five weeks continuously, including within the last few days the severest weather of the year, when the snow covered the ground to the depth of nearly a foot. The poor woman's hair was in such a matted state that it had to be all cut off. She stated that she had tramped from Lancashire, where she had formerly been in domestic service, and at the time she was found in the snow she appeared to have lost her way. The workhouse officials considered it most remarkable that the woman survived the exposure to the cold.

JAPANESE ROYAL OUTING.

Rules for the People When the Emperor and Empress Travel.

"It is a great day for Kyoto," writes a contributor in the English Illustrated Magazine, describing the former capital of Japan; "for the descendant of the gods has brought his wife and himself to the neglected capital of his ancestors, at which infinite condescension a faithful Tokyo newspaper says: 'It is, indeed, no wonder that the rains are so heavy this spring when a descendant of the sun leaves his pedestal and travels through his realm as an ordinary man.'"

However, he is making himself popular in Kyoto, and his consort is to-day to pass through the streets on her way to shed the light of her countenance on two other ancient capitals of Dai-Nippon—Osaka and Nara. And our demoiselles, if they will conform strictly to the regulations posted everywhere, are to be allowed a passing glimpse of her majesty.

Her majesty will visit Osaka about the 23d. She will stay at Nara two days, at Sakurai two days, at Taharamoto one day and Yoshino one day. The following regulations are proclaimed for the guidance of the people while her majesty is passing through this city:

First—When her majesty shall pass along, no one is allowed to look at her from the frame built on houses for the drying of clothes, or through the cracks in doors, or from any position in the upper parts of their houses.

Second—If any one wishes to see her majesty, he or she must sit down at the side of the road along which her majesty will pass. All children must be taken particular care of lest they play in the road and so obstruct the passage of her majesty through the street.

Third—No one must look at her majesty without taking off his hat, neckcloth or turban, or whatever else he may be wearing on or about his head: moreover, no one must be smoking while he or she is looking at her majesty, nor must anyone carry a stick or cane. Only women wearing foreign clothes will be allowed to retain their head covering.

Fourth—Although it may rain, no person will be allowed to put up an umbrella while her majesty is passing.

Fifth—Dogs must not be allowed to wander on to the road by which her majesty will pass.

Sixth—Until the passage of her majesty the route by which she will come will be kept free of all carriages and jinrickshas. The roads which she will take must be completely free of all traffic.

Seventh—As her majesty passes no one must raise his voice, nor must anyone be heard. When her majesty reaches the station there will be a discharge of fireworks.

A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

Superb Wild Horses Try to Coax the Tame Steed Away.

Near the forks of the North and South Platte, says a writer in the St. Louis Star-Sayings, I once saw a spectacle that made my nerves tingle, and I would give a great deal to see once more such a magnificent display of horseflesh. There were about two hundred animals in the drove. The sun had just come up over the plains when I came out in front of them from a little grove where I had camped during the night. I was on the back of my own mustang. He lifted his head high into the air, began to paw the earth with his forefeet and commenced to snort in a most aristocratic manner.

Every animal lifted his head on hearing the cry of welcome from my steed, formed in a circle and stood still.

One magnificent black stallion, who appeared to be the leader of the troop after looking at me for a moment, came toward me with an easy, graceful stride from the opposite side and took a position in front of his followers. He was the finest specimen of a horse I ever saw. His tail swept the ground and his mane hung to his shoulders. His body shone like a looking-glass in the morning sunlight. He looked as if he had just received most flattering attention from an experienced groom. Some of the animals appeared neglected, but the majority were sleek-looking.

My own animal became so excited at the sight that I made haste to tie him to a tree. Soon after I jumped from my horse's back the black stallion gave his head a toss and started on a rapid trot across the prairie, the entire band following him in single file. After going about half a mile away the band returned, the magnificent black still in the lead. They came within one hundred yards of me, and the leader whinnied as if to invite my horse to come and join them.

My poor Jack! I felt sorry for him. He stood looking at the wild rovers, his lariat drawn taut, and at the call from the leaders made the most frantic efforts to join the wild band and thus forever put an end to his drudgery.

Sweat came from every pore, he was so excited, and his body was covered with foam as if he had just finished a thirty-mile run. I was afraid he would succeed in breaking away, so I fired my rifle into the air to frighten the drove, and the leader took the hint and scampered off across the plain, followed by the others. I watched them until they were out of view, and actually I wished I were one of them, they looked so contented. I have since looked upon a magnificent collection of horses, but that sight was the grandest I ever witnessed.

DEFINITION OF WEALTH.

Something New for Political Economists to Consider.

A Critical Analysis of the Word Which Defines Its True Meaning and Limitations—An Interesting Study.

The term "wealth" seems to have been formed by combination of the two old Saxon words, "weal" and "things;" and the process may have been like this: Weal things, weal-things, wealth (pronounced as two syllables, with "ings" dropped), and finally wealth as we now have it. But, however formed, that the term wealth is technical as meaning with weal-things there can be no doubt. By examining these two words, therefore ascertaining their meanings and combining them, if the work be well done, the exact and complete meaning of the word wealth will appear.

The word "thing," says the Chicago Journal, springs from an old Saxon root which signifies "to be heavy." But what is heavy is of material substance and is an object of sense. A thing, then, is any material object cognizable by the senses. But it is especially used of what is without life, though in common speech all living beings below man are spoken of as things, and even man himself when thought of as belonging to the animal kingdom, as in the phrase, "all animals and inanimate things." But strictly speaking, man is not accounted a thing, because he is a moral person, and this higher element of personality raises him above the sphere of things.

Weal has the same root as well. To be well—that is to be in a state that is weal—is to be in health, and that is to be in the state of fullest, most active and most unimpaired life. This is the keynote word of the whole matter—life. To be well is to be in a state that is weal—is to be in the fullest degree alive.

The things that make for weal are the things which make for to-be-well; that is to be alive, that is again, for life. The things which make for weal, that is for life, came in human speech to be called weal-things, and this compound word was contracted into wealth. By these steps the correct and complete definition of our term is brought plainly into view.

Wealth is one, or more, or the sum of things which make for life.

And here, in passing, it may be said that life, and especially life as found in man, is the keynote word of all that is contained in what men have been wont to call "political economy."

Now take this definition as a measuring staff in the hand and go abroad through the world and measure off the array of things therein. All things which make for life are weal things—wealth. Wheat, corn, grain, fruits, root crops, food things of every sort, are wealth. So are all implements to provide them. So are clothing, fuel and all implements to provide these. So are all things to help about them, as in transportation and exchange.

But human life has grades, and those things which feed it in its higher grades are also wealth—as works of art, to illustrate the higher, spiritual side of human life, or hospitals, to illustrate it again.

But are muskets and cannon, and all the munitions of war, wealth? In so far as they are needful to help some life preserve itself against destruction by other life, they are wealth to the lives they preserve; but they are death, which is "illth" to those whom they kill in preserving alive those whom they defend. But to the whole sum of human life on the earth, they are a monstrous evil, to be swept off from the earth as the heart of human kind is healed of its impulses to rob and kill. In a true economic sense nothing that is made for killing men is wealth; but only what is made to make for life for all.

But, finally, are not human faculties, powers, actions, activities and the like wealth? No: they come not under this word. There must be another word for them, if one would escape confusion of mind and utter clear thought in accurate speech.

Only the material things which make for life are wealth, and all those things that word includes.

The Phosphorescence of Diamonds.

In a recent article on "Precious Stones" a most beautiful experiment in the absorption of light by diamonds which was carried out in Paris during the exposition was referred to. On this occasion a collection of one hundred and fifty diamonds was placed in a dark room. In a side of the room was inserted a lens, outside of which an arc lamp was hung. The lens, which was employed to concentrate the light, was covered with violet-colored glass so that only ultra-violet rays fell on the gems, of which but three of the entire number proved to be phosphorescent. All the others assumed a beautiful violet tint. The two stones whose phosphorescence was most marked were perfectly transparent white stones, one having a bluish tinge. The phosphorescence exhibited by these stones is described as extremely beautiful and remained visible with gradually diminishing intensity for fifteen minutes after a metallic cap was put over the lens.

An English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "wasps and wire worms" he uses pieces of potato or carrot.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 20. 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

JOHN F. UHLHORN, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 305 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

G. H. KELLOGG, 330 Pine street.

NOT A CHINESE SUBJECT.

The S. F. Examiner of the 14th inst., states that "a white resident of Bridgeport" had written to Col. Bee, the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, an account of the lynching of Ah Quong Tia, the murderer of Poker Tom, the Piute, by the Walker River Reservation Indians, in which the said Bridgeporter says:

"It is well known that a conspiracy was formed to have the defendant discharged on examination and turned over unarmed to the tender mercies of a large body of Indians, who took him from the courtroom and dragged him through the streets to a back lot and cut him all up into pieces. He screeched and screamed, women fainted and some good citizens grabbed their guns and ran to rescue him, but did not succeed. All good people hope that you will cause the county to pay the heaviest indemnity."

There was not a man fool enough to attempt to rescue the murderer from Indians armed with Winchesters—the safety of life and property forbid it. The "white resident of Bridgeport" was too scared to show himself outside of his place of abode, being afraid the Indians would kill him for a supposed knowledge of the murder. The charge of conspiracy is a libel on our officers, who gave the lying, murderous scoundrel all the protection they could. The writer of the epistle to Col. Bee is known to our citizens, and it would have been in better taste for him to remain quiet, and not be too officious in a matter that he has had too much to do with already for his reputation. He had been the bosom friend of Ah Tia, and the Indians believed that he helped in the disposition of Poker Tom's body after Tia had cut it up, and it was probably through the good offices of the officers he has shamefully libeled that they did not do him personal violence. When he wrote to Col. Bee, he knew, as others here did, that Ah Quong Tia was not a subject of the Chinese Government; that he was born in Marysville, in this State, and was an illegitimate; that he did not belong to, nor would he join any of the Chinese Companies; took no part in their New Year's celebrations, and considered himself an American citizen, so much so, that he had this "white resident" apply for his registration as a voter, claiming that he was born in Marysville—a "Native Son," as it were; but Mr. Kister refused to register him without an order of the Superior Court, to which Tis did not appeal. This man is anxious to have Mono county pay the "heaviest indemnity." To whom? Ah Tia always denied having relatives, and no case can be made for China. A statement of Ah Tia's status has been forwarded to Secretary Blaine, who will quickly nip that scheme in the bud.

Ah Quong Tia was a blackhearted murderer. He was accused of murdering a Chinaman in Virginia City, Nev., before he came to Bridgeport, and about two years ago was suspected of murdering the Chinaman found in the river, and the Chinamen here say that he murdered another of their countrymen, and cut up and pickled the body to escape detection. His store was the rendezvous of Indians—an opium and whisky den for them, a menace to life and property, which our officers repeatedly attempted to suppress. That his fate fitted his crimes cannot be questioned. Had he been content with the killing, and not cut up the body and pickled it for two weeks before throwing it into the river, the Indians would not have mutilated the body of Ah Tia. Our readers now know what kind of a human being this "white resident of Bridgeport" has taken such a fatherly interest in for the past few years. Our citizens greatly regret the occurences of the past two weeks, and are not in a mood to be traduced by the writer of the above mentioned letter to Col. Bee.

SO BOLD!—The editor of the Hawthorne Bulletin went down into his boots, when the Messiah craze was on, fearing the Piutes of the Reservation were on the war path, and called lustily for troops, when there was not a bit of danger. Had he been in Bridgeport on the 8th and 9th inst., he would have been the "bravest of the brave" for a brush with the Indians. He would have been a fit subject for a bath.

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of June, 1891, an assessment, No. 13, of Ten Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of July, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

OFFICE—No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California. je6-td

It is a notable fact that the newspapers of the country are, as a rule, better than those who complain of their "low tone." The newspaper is a modified reflex of the community in which it is published—a sort of half-tone picture of the local society condition. The newspaper always suppresses the most sensational news, in the interest of decency and the well being of society. If, under these conditions, the newspapers are "low in tone," what shall we say of society which it mirrors in the most favorable light.—Fresno Republican.

If the "low tone" country newspapers published but one-quarter the amount of rot the modern "enterprising" dailies give their, readers their subscription lists would dwindle to small dimensions—but the great dailies must cater to the moral status of of their readers.

Jose Frappa's "Love Match," a picture which has excited all Paris because of its exceptionally erotic nature, is touched upon in a lively way by "Parisina," the Argonaut's Paris correspondent, in the issue of June 22d. "Parisina" is one of those gifted writers who tell of such things in a way that offends nobody's taste and at the same time omit no essential particulars.

The Southern Pacific is again running its sleepers to and from Carson. This will be a very great convenience to travelers from all this section, as berths in the sleepers on the West bound train are not always to be had at Reno.

Women can now vote in Illinois for school directors. So should it be in every State.

The cruiser Charleston is on her way to San Diego with the Iiata in charge.

NEW TO-DAY.

EQUALIZATION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF MONO COUNTY will meet as a BOARD OF EQUALIZATION on the

FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, 1891,

to examine the assessment book and equalize the assessment of property in Mono County, and will continue in session for that purpose from time to time until the business of equalization is disposed of, but not later than the Third Monday in July, 1891.

Dated Bridgeport, June 17th 1891.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

je20-td

NOTICE TO ALL CHINESE PERSONS WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, approved March 20th, 1891, all CHINESE PERSONS within the State of California are hereby directed and commanded to appear at the office of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics within Ninety [90] Days from JULY 25th, 1891, and apply for the Certificate of Residence provided for in said Act.

GEO. W. WALTS, Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California.

San Francisco, May 20th, 1891. 1e20-5w

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pasture.

D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars, Address,

s27-tf D. M. & H. F. BARNETT.

F. W. KROUGH & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

HORSE POWERS,

TANKS, PUMPS and WIND MILLS.

All kinds of Mills and Pumps repaired. Orders Promptly Executed. Pumping Machines Made to Order.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

51 Beale Street, San Francisco.

my30-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the GOLETA MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891,

at the hour of One o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, je13-td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MONTECITO MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891.

at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. je13-td

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the STERLING MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on

MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JUNE, 1891,

at the hour of Three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer Books will close on June 25th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. M. KENT,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Rooms 18 and 19, No. 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, je13-td

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 2, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

JULY 21, 1891,

viz: ANTONIO F. GONZALVES, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1516 for the

S ½ of S W ¼, Sec 10; N E ¼ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15 T 3 N, R 25 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

A. F. Bryant, M. J. Cody, J. A. Murphey and Ed. Murphey, all of Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

je13-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Surveyor-General's Office,
for the
District of California.

San Francisco, May 2, 1891.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE OF HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, HAVING CLAIMED:

S ½ of S E ¼ of Section 6;

N W ¼ of N W ¼, and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;

S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 9;

W ½ of N E ¼, and N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 13;

N ½ of N E ¼ of Section 14;

Lot 1, N E ¼ of S E ¼, N E ¼ of S W ¼, and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 25;

S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 35;

TOWNSHIP 6, NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

Lot 1, S E ¼ of N E ¼ and N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 4;

N W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 21;

Lot 4 and S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 30;

E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 33;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of S E ¼ of Section 34;

S W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 35;

TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 21;

N ½ of S W ¼ of Section 20;

S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S ½ of N W ¼ of Section 32; and

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH, RANGE 24 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

Lots 2 and 3 of Section 4;

N E ¼ of N W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 15;

S E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 30;

E ½ of N W ¼ of Section 31;

N E ¼ of N W ¼, S E ¼ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, N W ¼ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 35;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

N E ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 4;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 9;

S ½ of N W ¼ and N ½ of S W ¼ of Section 23;

S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 25;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 26;

N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27;

Lot 2 and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 31, and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 33;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 23 EAST MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

N W ¼ of N E ¼, N ½ of N W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 32;

S E ¼ of S E ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 24 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

S W ¼ of N W ¼ and W ½ of S W ¼ of Section 10;

W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 15;

Lots 3 and 4 of Section 31;

N E ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 33;

TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 20;

W ½ of S E ¼ of Section 28;

TOWNSHIP 9 NORTH, RANGE 22 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891,

at 10.30 A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at my office No. 610 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September 28, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present with their witnesses.

WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
my16-td District of California.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

PROBATE NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, made on 27th day of May, 1891, in the matter of the estate of JAMES E. STEWART, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said estate, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 6th DAY of JULY, 1891,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Law Office of Wm. O. Parker, in Bridgeport, County of Mono, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said James E. Stewart, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, a bounded & described as follows, to wit:

The E ½ of N. E ¼, S. W. ¼ of N. E ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec. 1, Township 6 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M., containing 159.80 acres, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale.

All bids or offers must be in writing and left at the office of Wm. O. Parker, Attorney at Law, Bridgeport, Mono county, California, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

C. M. STEWART,
Administrator of the Estate of James E. Stewart, deceased.

May 27th, 1891.

WM. O. PARKER, Attorney for Administrator. [my30-td]

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

MINERAL ENTRY NO. 217. MADE OCT. 9, 1888, BY NAPOLEON B. HUNEWILL FOR THE RANCHERIA PLACER MINING CLAIM.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Independence, Cal.
May 19, 1891.

In compliance with instructions contained in Hon. Commissioner's Letter "N," of April 13, 1891, that the published and posted notice of said Mineral Entry described the S ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E. while the location notice and application papers call for the the S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E. NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Applicant of said Mineral Entry claims the said S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E, as appears in said application papers.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said S ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 29, T 3 N, R 26 E., of said Rancheria Placer Mining Claim or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, California, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

First publication May 30, 1891. my30-10w

LAND NOTICES.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Independence, Cal. May 20, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NORMAN HUNTOON, of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 38, for the

E ½ of Sec. 10; N ½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15, T 5 N, R 24 E, M D M.,

before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, the 7th day of JULY, 1891.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land.

Benjamin H. Miller, James Sinnamon, Amasa F. Bryant and Michael J. Cody, all of Bridgeport Mono Co., Cal.

my30-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Surveyor-General's Office.
for the
District of California.

San Francisco, May 2, 1891.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, vs. THE UNITED STATES. } NOTICE FOR HEARING.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAVING CLAIMED:

S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 6;

N ½ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 8;

TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 31;

TOWNSHIP 8 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

Lots 3 and 4 of Section 1; and Lot 2 of Section 3;

TOWNSHIP 9, NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, M D M.

S W ¼ of S E ¼; N E ¼ of S W ¼ and S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Section 34;

N W ¼ of N W ¼ of Section 26;

N E ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 24;

N E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section 12;

S W ¼ of N E ¼; S E ¼ of N W ¼; S W ¼ of S W ¼; E ½ of S W ¼; N W ¼ of S W ¼ and W ½ of N W ¼ of Section 14;

S E ¼ of N E ¼ and E ½ of S E ¼ of Section 22; and

N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Section 27;

TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1891,

at 10.30 A. M., I will commence the taking of testimony at my office No. 610 Commercial street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of determining the character of said land, as affected by the Swamp Land Grant of September, 1850, at which time all parties interested are requested to be present with their witnesses.

WM. H. PRATT,
U. S. Surveyor-General,
my16-td District of California.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CATTLE and SHEEP LICENSES are due and payable at my office in the Court House, Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

MORRIS HAYS,
Special License Tax Collector.
Bridgeport May 13th, 1891. my13

IS THE PIONEER JOURNAL

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities,

VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes

—OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

—AND—

TOURIST-SLEEPING CARS

attached to Overland Express Trains.

Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,

510 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MONEY Beginners earn from $25 to $50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you employment, and will teach you free. You work in your own locality. Whether you live. Both sexes, all ages. We start you. No risk. You have time to spare, or all your time. Send for terms. Address TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie),

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

(Topaz Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. je16

W. O. PARKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. P. W. BENNETT, STOCKTON, CAL.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je16-tf

FRANK P. WILLARD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 47-3m

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER SALOON,

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the best of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

au2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;

And will be conducted first-class.

2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JUNE 20, 1891.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Ex-County Clerk O. H. Kister arrived from Carson on Sunday, on a visit to his old friends

George H. Bump was over from Bodie on Tuesday.

Horace Warner, of Lundy, has been here this week.

Supervisor Hunewill, ex-Postmaster David Hays and ex-Supervisor Sam. Fales are in San Francisco, to appear before the U. S. Surveyor, W. H. Pratt, as witnesses in the case of the State of California vs. United States.

J. R. Johnson, of San Francisco, who was here a week in the interest of the San Francisco creditors of the murderer Ah Tia, departed on Thursday.

E. P. Butler, the Reno, Nev. photographer, arrived from Bodie on Sunday and erected his tent between the Court House and Bryant's Hall.

Clarence Seaman, of Genoa, and brother of Merwin Seaman, of the Bridgeport Stable, is driving the stage between Bodie and Hawthorne.

A CLAIM OF AUTHORITY.—This week there was a claim of authority regarding the possession of the stock of goods of the late Ah Tia, who pledged his entire stock to W. O. Parker and Judge J. C. Murphey, his attorneys, the goods remaining in the store. On Monday, the 8th, a friendly Bridgeport Piute squaw told Mrs. Parker that the Indians were going to burn Tia's store that night. On hearing this Mr. Parker immediately set to work removing the goods, so when night came the store was empty and the Indians did not carry out their threat. A day or two after Tia's death J. R. Johnson, representing the Board of Trade of San Francisco, arrived here to look after the interests of Ah Tia's San Francisco creditors. He conferred with the attorneys who held the goods in pledge, and compromised with them, paying them about half what their fees were to be. He took possession of the goods, removed them to the Gurney building and invoiced them at some $3,400 He then sold enough to re-imburse the amount he had expended, and boxed up the remainder and shipped them to Genoa, Nev., on Wednesday morning, Mr. Johnson leaving town soon after for Genoa. In the meantime Public Administrator Walters had filed his petition to be appointed Administrator of Tia's estate. When Chas. L. Hayes, Mr. Walter's attorney, found the goods had been shipped out of the county and State, Deputy Constable Crowell was sent after Mr. Johnson, who was overhauled at Hot Springs and brought back to show cause why he should not be held for grand larceny. The matter was ventilated in Justice Fales' Court. Mr. Johnson gave a clear account of the transaction and disclaimed any intention of doing wrong, having been given possession of the goods by the attorneys, to whom they had been pledged, he thought he had a right to them, to dispose of to the best interests of the creditors; that after paying the San Francisco creditors he would transfer the balance to the Administrator. Mr. Hayes contended that the San Francisco creditors could not be made preferred creditors; that under Mr. Johnson's plan of campaign the San Francisco creditors would get their pay, while the others would "get left." Mr. Johnson was made to see his error, and he agreed to return the goods. The case will then be dismissed. The goods will probably be back to-morrow

WHERE ARE THEY?—On Monday next, the 22d, and on the 29th, testimony will be taken before Wm. H. Pratt, U. S. Surveyor General, in San Francisco, concerning the character of certain lands in this county which are claimed as 'swamp lands" and consequently belonging to the State. It is well known that some of the honest (?) surveyors Uncle Sam has had in his employ have platted as "swamp" lands section after section in the mountain counties of this State where there is no water within gunshot of the lands thus platted. A meeting of sheepmen was held here on Monday to arrange for the sending of trustworthy witnesses to San Francisco to prove that the lands claimed as swamp are just the reverse. A goodly "sack"—$1,000—was subscribed, and more promised, when required. The meeting selected Supervisor N. B. Hunewill, ex-Postmaster David Hays, of Bridgeport, and ex-Supervisor Sam. Fales, of Hot Springs, all reputable gentlemen and among the oldest residents of the county, and who are well posted as to the character of its lands. It is claimed that great frauds have been committed in taking up lands in this county, and it is proposed to unearth them. Where are these "swamp" lands?

P. M.—Elisha Gurney, late of Bridgeport, has been appointed Postmaster at Sugar Pine, Tuolumne county, vice W. H. Knight, resigned. He will always have plenty of Deputies.

Our citizens should commence hoarding up their money to pay that "heaviest indemnity" for the death of a triple murderer at the hands of wards of the Federal Government.

ASSESSMENT ROLL.—The assessment roll will show an increase over that of last year

BRIDGEPORT STAGE LINE.

R. Gelatt has the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail over the new line from Bridgeport to the Mountain House, a distance of fifty-two miles. The contract is for one year, beginning July 1st. Henry Rice has been employed to drive over the road. The mail leaves Bridgeport at 6 A. M. on Mondays and Fridays for Coleville, Topaz and the Mountain House, connecting with stages for Genoa and Carson.—This gives through connection by stage from here to Bodie, and in consequence will increase the travel through this section. Mr. Gelatt has just returned from Bridgeport, in company with Hon. T. B. Rickey, and reports the road fine and smooth. There is just sand enough to prevent the roads from being muddy in wet weather and not enough to make hard wheeling. Following along the canyon of West Walker the scenery is pleasing to the eye and before one is aware he has gradually climbed high up in the mountains among drifts of snow.—Genoa (Nev.) Courier.

The Courier also says that Mr. Gelatt has purchased two fine teams for the Bridgeport stage line. The first mail under the new contract will leave Bridgeport on Friday morning, July 3d, for the Mountain House, passing en route Fales' Hot Springs, Rickey's (Mack's) Station, Coleville and Topaz, in the beautiful Antelope Valley, and is one of the finest mountain roads in the two States, California and Nevada; and is also one of the pleasantest drives to be found anywhere. The mountain scenery is grand the entire length of the road, which, to add to the pleasures of the drive, runs for many miles alongside the West Walker river, a turbulent and picturesque stream, which, in many places, affords fine fishing. Mr. Gelatt will put a fine easy-riding stage and safe horses on the road, as he does not intend to run mustangs that are liable to run away, and proposes to make it the popular route between here and Carson, as it will be the quickest and cheapest. The new line will be a great convenience to commercial travelers, who have been obliged to hire private rigs at Carson to come over this route. Our citizens and the Antelopers should give the enterprise a helping hand.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July Committees are perfecting their arrangements for a glorious celebration, and one that will be more enjoyable to our own citizens, inasmuch as the fair sex have no hard work entailed upon them, as heretofore, when we had the so-called barbecues, but which were in reality banquets, which made the celebration a laborious one for all our people. We will have no banquet this year, so our people will enjoy the visit of friends more than they could if they were to "barbecue" them. The Finance Committee has been very successful, and all the sub-committees are doing good work. The literary and musical exercises will be well worth listening to. After lunch there will be horse and foot races for men, women and children; and there will be all sorts of games for the little folks. In the evening there will be a grand ball at Bryant's Hall, and before the grand march there will be a fine display of fireworks under the direction of County Treasurer Brown. Our people extend a cordial invitation to the citizens of the county generally to join them in the National jubilee.

NOT TORTURED.—When we want a first-class liar, we will try to secure the services of the sensational correspondent who telegraphed from Hawthorne an account of the lynching of Ah Tia. Ah Tia was not tortured. Although the execution took place nearly a mile from town—by the route they took, the Pintes returned in less than half-an-hour We interviewed three of them, as they passed this office, and they said that the head was first cut off. In company with Dr. Kaebler we went to the ground and viewed the remains. The seven pieces were close together, and not scattered through the brush, as telegraphed.

A NEW PAPER.—Our young friend Alfred W. Morgan, having leased the press and material of the defunct Free Press, issued the first number of his venture on Monday at Bodie. In naming it the Miner, he made a mistake. The old Miner had an unsavory reputation, and was unreliable, having suspended publication four times within five years.

MUST REGISTER.—We call attention to the advertisement under "New To-day," a "Notice" to all Chinese." Those having Chinese in their employ should read and explain it to them. Col. Bee's correspondent can assist in the good work,

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The undersigned would most respectfully notify the inhabitants of Bridgeport and surrounding country that he, with a first-class operator and re-toucher, is in Bridgeport and prepared to make photographs by the instantaneous process and finish them in the highest style of the art at $3 per dozen for cabinets, and other sizes in like proportion.

E. P. BUTLER.

CHANGES OF CLIMATE

Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly is this the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West, and where malarial and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preparative for a change of climate, or of diet and water which that change necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles specially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyagers, travelers by land, miners, or of agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

THE ISSUE.

The following is from the N. Y. Tribune, of May 23th:

"The Democrats have not the power to make the controlling issue in the next campaign. The issue is made already. Nobody can dodge it or get rid of it. Politicians do not generally make the issues for which the people really care. The millions decide what they want or do not want for themselves. And they are going to vote mainly on the Tariff question in the next campaign.

"The Billion Congress," one Democratic organ unwearyingly shouts. But it will sing small when the next Congress has finished its appropriations. "The Force Bill" is a favorite topic with Southern editors. If they could only realize how close Northern Democrats are to utter disgust with their party, and to abandonment of it, because of its defense of Southern infamies for 20 years past, they would change their tune. "Unlimited coinage of silver," Western Democrats cry. But they are beginning to understand that they can count upon the loss of every Eastern State as absolutely certain, New Jersey not excepted, if they commit their party to that idea, and they do not know whether they or the Farmers' Alliance will catch the silver vote of the West.

Meanwhile the Tariff question concerns the labor and the business of men in the country. Taken with its natural and legitimate adjunct, the reciprocity policy for expansion of trade with Central and South America, is so strong that Democrats would like to dodge it if they could. Nor are they to blame. They cannot agree among themselves what sort of change in the Tariff they want. A large portion of them know that the new Tariff is helping the industries of the country beyond all calculation. They know that any attempt to frame a different Tariff would split the Democratic party, for Mr. Randall's death did not take from the East all the Democrats who can see daylight. The organs of importers at New York tell the party that it must fight for Free-Trade or be beaten. Against them is the personal interest of every American worker, every American manufacturer, and all the farmers who are able to comprehend what is going on in the world. The people are going to vote about the Tariff question in the next Presidential campaign, because there is no other that so directly concerns their happiness or their individual prosperity."

The first 12-inch gun made in the United States has just been completed at Watervliett Arsenal, and will soon be tested at Sandy Hook. It has been building since 1888. It is the largest steel gun ever built in this country, but there are 13-inch guns under way for the ships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon. Although it was necessary to send abroad for the largest forgings, hereafter American manufacturers will produce all the forgings required. The gun is 440 inches long; bore 408 inches, and the weight 52 tons. The charge is 440 pounds with a 1,100 projectile.

GENOA ITEMS.—The Genoa (Nev.) Courier of the 12th says:

Miss Mamie, daughter of Dan. C. Simpson, of Smith Valley, was married on the 9th to Frank Stickney, of the same valley.

Eugene Fitzgerald has gone to Oregon to look for a location.

50,000 young trout have been deposited in the Carson river.

Sam. Longabaugh is about starting his wood drive from Markleeville, Alpine county.

When R. Gelatt starts his stage between Bridgeport and Holbrook's the trip from here to Bodie can be made much quicker by stage than by way of the O. & O. road At present it takes about one month to get a reply to a letter sent from Antelope Valley to Bodie.—Genoa Courier.

Of the entire human race 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is they wear garments of some kind; 250,000,000 habitually go naked and 700,000,000 only cover parts of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and 250,000,000 virtually have no shelter.

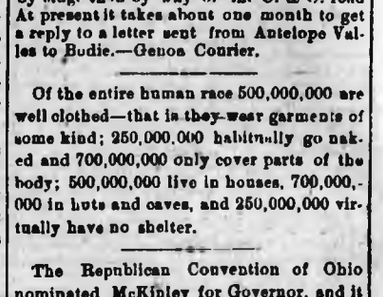
The Republican Convention of Ohio nominated McKinley for Governor, and it is confidently expected he will be elected by a large majority.

New postal cards are about ready to be issued in two sizes—both smaller and larger than the present ones, and the stamp will be Grant's portrait.

It is reported that President Hipolyte, of the Haytian Republic, has been shot to death by an insurgent.

The old residents of Aurora, Nev., are leaving that place, its mines having been abandoned. Poor old Aurora!

NEW TO-DAY.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

1776. 1891.

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WILL CELEBRATE THE

FOURTH

BY

LITERARY EXERCISES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, GAMES AND FIREWORKS.

EXCURSION TO TWIN LAKES ON THE FIFTH.

GRAND DISPLAY OF

FIREWORKS

On Court House Square.

Sunrise—Federal salute, 13 guns.
Noon—salute.
Sunset—National salute, 44 guns.
Ringing of bells—sunrise, noon and sunset

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Hon. J. E Goodall,	President.
Miss Cornelia Richards,	Reader.
Mrs. J. A. Brown,	Poetess
Charles L. Hayes,	Orator

Grand Marshal—M. J. Cody.

Procession will move from Court House Square at 10:30 sharp.

PROGRAM.

Introduction of the President of the Day, by J. D. Murphey, Chairman.
Introductory by the President.
Red, White and Blue.
by the Band.
Declaration of Independence.
Song—New Star Spangled Banner.
Poem—The Flower of Liberty.
Hail Columbia.
by the Band.
Oration.
Song—The Flag without a Stain.
Yankee Doodle.
by the Band.

GAMES.

Boys' race, under 12 100 yards, 1st, $2; 2d, $1.

Under 12, pointed target, 30 yards; $2.

Egg race, for ladies, 50 yards: $5.

Tug of War, 10 married and single men, $10.

Sack race, 40 yards, $2 50.

Piute race, free for all, 100 yards, $4.

Climbing the greased pole, $5.

Horse race, free for all, quarter of a mile, 1st, $25; 2d, $10.

Saddle horse, 300 yards, 1st, $10; 2d, $5. Ten per cent. entrance fee.

And other sports.

GRAND BALL

AT

BRYANT'S HALL,

IN THE EVENING.

COMMITTEE ON BALL.

W. W. Butler, Samuel Smith, T. F. Coyle.

RECEPTION.

Joe A. Brown, M. J. Cody, M. M. Waltze.

INVITATION.

Bridgeport.

I. A. Murphey, B. L. Simmons,
W. P. Brandon, J. N. Summers.

Bodie.

N. W. Boyd, Jas. W. Moyle, Arthur Reading.

Antelope.

Thomas Carney, H. F. Barnett, C. F. Rickey.

Lundy.

W. P. Onkst, Nicholas B. Ward.
Sweetwater.

William Roach, James Achison.

Cameron.

R. R. Fouke, Eugene Godat.

FLOOR MANAGER.

J. D. Murphey.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

E. E. Kirkwood, Samuel Smith,
W. W. Butler, James Logan.

TICKETS, admitting gentleman and ladies, $1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

The AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

Any single one will be sent on receipt of 2 cents in stamps except "Wages, Living and Tariff," which will be sent for 4 cents.

The whole list will be sent for 20 cents or any twelve for 20 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

No.		Pages.
1	"Wages, Living and Tariff." E. A. HARRIMAN	4
2	"The Advance of Protective States in the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1887. CRAWFORD D. HENDERSON	20
3	Home Protection Indispensable to a Supply, at Low Prices, of the Necessary Commodities required for the People of the United States, and Adequate Home Production of these Commodities Impossible without a Protective Tariff." First Prize Essay. C. L. TAINTER	20
4	"What are Raw Materials?" "Would Free Materials be Advantageous to the Labor and Industries of the United States." First Prize Essay, 1888. HON. R. BIDDLE	32
5	"Fallacies of Free-Trade." E. P. ROBERTS	24
6	Some Views on the Tariff. By an Old Protectionist Man." GEO. DEANE	20
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8	"The Wool Interest." Judge WM. LAWRENCE	24
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11	"Protection as a Public Policy." GROVER S. SCOVILLE	16
12	"Reply to the President's Free-Trade Message." E. P. ROBERTS	8
13	"Wages in Germany, and Wages in the United States." Hon. ROBERT P. PORTER	8
14	"Protection for American Mines."	4
15	"The Tariff Not a Tax." Hon. D. WELLS	4
16	"Why Imports Should be Protected."	4
17	"Protection." E. ATKINSON	4
18	"What is a Tariff?" Answers to a Workingman's Questions	4
19	"The American Wool Industry." E. H. ARNOLDSON	4
20	Wages and Cost of Living." J. K. WILSON	4
21	"Workers, Farmers and Tariffs."	4
22	"A Short Talk to Workingmen."	4
23	"Protection and the Farmer." Senator E. W. OLLIS	12

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situations or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for the unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. Address how any worker from each county in the country. I have already employed and provided with employment a large number who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Fortune for workers. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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JOB PRINTING

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AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

MYSTERIOUS POISONS.

The True Stories About Them More Wonderful Than Fiction.

Interesting Descriptions of the Poisonous Trees and Plants of the Indian Islands—Strange Effects of Nitrobenzine.

Not long since a daily newspaper contained a paragraph dated New London, Conn., which told how a farmer and his wife were overpowered by the noxious fumes of a stick of poison elder which had been thrown into the kitchen stove, and how a physician had a hard struggle to save their lives. A New York Sun reporter showed it to a well-known scientist, who has made the study of toxicology a specialty, and asked him whether there could possibly be any truth in it. Here is what the professor says:

"Young man, take out your note book, sit down and listen, and I will tell you something about a subject that the public knows less about than any other in the world. That story isn't true, and nothing like it ever was true, or ever will be true. It is of exactly the same character as the following myths which I am going to relate to you.

"On the island of Java grows the bohun upas tree, which owes its notoriety to Foersch, a surgeon in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, who, nearly a hundred years ago, told some wonderful stories about it. He related how the emanations of this tree killed all animals that approached it; how the birds that flew too near fell dead; how criminals that were condemned to death were allowed to collect leaves from the tree, and that only two out of twenty ever returned; how it grew in a valley, with no tree or plant within ten miles of it, all being a barren waste, strewn with human and other bones. It was a beautiful story, and the world believed it. Scientists discovered in 1810 that the upas was a very poisonous tree, whose effects were similar to those of poison ivy.

"Next is the manchineel, a poisonous evergreen tree which grows in the West India islands. This tree was said to be even more deadly than the upas, and it was generally supposed that a drop of its juice falling upon the skin had the same effect as the application of a red-hot iron. The milky juice of this tree is undoubtedly highly poisonous, but such stories as the above are highly exaggerated. This poison, like our poison sumac, affects some persons more seriously than others. It is said that the smoke from burning manchineel wood produces temporary blindness. This is true in a measure, though it does not effect every one in the same way. Berthold Seemann, the botanist, was blind for a few days after he had gathered some of the leaves of the tree on the coast of Florida, and some of the crew were blind for nearly a week from having made a fire of the wood.

"Dramatists, as a rule, do not know the first thing about poisons. Nathaniel Lee, in his tragedy of Alexander, makes one of his characters administer a poison to the conqueror of the world, which,

"Mixed with his wine, a single drop gives death,
And sends him howling to the shades below.

"And swallowing this terrible mixture, Alexander goes through the latter part of the fourth and most of the fifth act, kills a man, makes a fine speech, raves wildly, recovers his senses, and, after a fine dying address, goes off. Now, there isn't a poison in the world which can produce such an effect. There is a poison, little known to playwrights, which has a much more wonderful effect than this, but very few people know anything about it. After it is swallowed the person walks about for a time varying from half an hour to two hours, then his skin, and even the whites of his eyes, become of a strange purplish, livid color. He may feel perfectly well, when suddenly acute pain will set in, and in a few moments he dies. This effect is produced by nitrobenzine.

"Then there is Philip Massinger, who, in his play, 'The Duke of Milan,' shows that he doesn't know the first thing about toxicology. One of the characters scatters a poisonous powder over a flower, which is afterward given to a female. Some of the powder falls on her hand, and when her lover salutes the tips of her fingers he dies. Pure aconitine itself, the most powerful of all known vegetable poisons, would hardly produce that effect.

"The most powerful and deadly poison in the world and at the same time the oldest one known to mankind, is prussic acid. To illustrate its antiquity: An Egyptologist has read on an Egyptian papyrus preserved at the Louvre, 'Pronounce not the name of J. A. O. under the penalty of the peach.' The only poison which can be distilled from the peach is prussic acid, so that it must have been known to the Egyptian. A knight in the reign of Tiberius, accused of high treason, swallowed poison and fell dead at the feet of the senators. No poison but prussic acid, and that only in a concentrated state, would have had this effect. The prussic acid that is sold in drug stores is only diluted stuff, containing a small percentage of the real acid. Pure prussic acid is made only in chemical laboratories, and is so powerful that were a person to inhale the fumes arising from it in one good whiff he would drop dead.

"Another interesting poison is the dhatoora of the Hindoos, a species of belladonna which these people administer to persons of high rank to produce imbecility. It is distilled from the seeds of the common thorn apple, which grows as plentifully in New Jersey as it does in India."

A Deluge of Doctors.

More than 100,000 medical students have graduated during the past two years in the United States, and are now looking for business in that line. The number seems out of all proportion, but a medical journal declares [illegible] graduates per year can be turned out to make a fair living, as the population advances in the same ratio.

A NUMISMATIC MYTH.

The Famous Dollar of 1804 Never Had Legal Existence.

Col. Snowden, in his excellent "History of the [illegible]," says nothing of any 1804 dollar. It seems pretty safe to assume that there never was any dollar of that year, and that the dollars exhibited by collectors are what are known as restrikes. Many collectors know that their specimens are not genuine, but they allow their more ignorant friends to believe that they are.

The late John T. Raymond was led to purchase an 1804 dollar in Chicago. He paid $500 for it. When his collection was sold it brought $3.00, and would not have brought that but for its association with the famous actor.

"It is my belief," said a representative of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company of New York to the Illustrated American, "that there never was any 1804 dollar. That dies were cut in that year similar in all respects save the date to the dies of 1803 is certain. It is also certain that these dies were destroyed in 1869. But no dollars or half dollars were issued in that year, nor were they issued at any time by governmental authority. The wonderful stories that have been told about the coinage of the 1804 dollar in the year of their date are old wives' fables."

"Have you ever come across any 1804 dollars?"

"Once in [illegible] while such a dollar is offered to us, but it has invariably turned out to be an imposition. The last figure of the dates 1801 or 1802 or 1803 has been cut out and a four substituted. Often this is done so skillfully as to deceive even experts.

"A case in point happened not very long ago. Our representative in London cabled to us that an 1804 dollar had been offered to him there. It had been tested at the mint in London and they believed it to be genuine. We cabled back that we would pay £40 for it, provided it might be returned in case it did not stand the examination we proposed to submit it to. When the dollar arrived we found, as we had expected, that the date had been tampered with."

"Do you believe that any of the dollars were ever coined?"

"Possibly, but only as restrikes. Some employes of the mint may have got hold of the dies and struck a few specimens. These specimens may have got abroad. There are thirteen collectors who claim to have the genuine 1804 dollar in their possession. One of them brought $1,000 at auction. It is not likely that it would ever bring that sum again. As I have never had these coins submitted to me for inspection; of course I cannot pass upon their genuineness, but it is quite possible they may be restrikes from the original dies."

THE BOOK OF MORMON.

Its Historical Information of the Sort Known as "Important if True."

Out in Iowa a new kind of Mormonism has appeared, says the New York Sun. The church of the Latter-Day Saints is now old enough to indulge in secessions and sects. For many years it has had the Josephites, composed, according to Brigham Young, of such as had "soured on Zion." They renounced Young and all his works, particularly polygamy; but the Whitmerites, it seems, now go further, and rejecting all later revelations, even Joseph Smith's, as apocryphal, found their theology on the bedrock of the words of Mormon and the other prophets whose books are collected under his name. The time is auspicious for primitive faith, polygamy being doomed if not dead, and its practices discountenanced and disowned even by its former votaries.

Mormon was a prophet inspired, according to the records attributed to him, to write an appendix to the Scriptures. Unlike Mohammed, his actual existence as a historic character is accepted only by those who are called after his name. His work was written, or graven, nearly fifteen centuries ago on thin metallic plates, about eight inches long by seven wide, held together by three rings. It was sealed up in the year 420 A. D. and deposited on the west side of a hill, along the base of which in the fullness of time, when America should have been discovered by Columbus, and De Witt Clinton should be governor of New York, a mail road was to run between the town of Palmyra and the village of Manchester.

The historical information in this record, which comprises sixteen distinct books, by different persons, was of the sort known as "important if true."

HOW KNIGHTS ARE MADE.

Only a Select Few Permitted to Witness the Ceremony.

The ceremony of conferring the order of knighthood at the hands of the queen is not imposing. It is not, in fact, a public ceremonial, and only those are permitted to witness it who, by their official connection with the queen's household, may attend her, says a writer in London Tid-Bits. The loyal subject upon whom such distinguished honor may be conferred may not even invite his "best man," nor the members of his personal circle of relatives or friends to be present.

Arrayed in whatever uniform he may be entitled to wear, or whatever dress court etiquette or the time of day make proper, if he be a civilian, the subject presents himself before his sovereign and kneels at her royal feet. Seated on the throne chair, the queen lays the shining blade of a sword across the shoulder of the kneeling but exalted beneficiary, and says, using the title which she is about to give: "Arise, Sir So-and-so."

Plain Mr. Cheltenham Brown is thus, by a single stroke of her majesty's sword, transformed into sir knight, and he is permitted, perchance, to kiss his sovereign's finger tips in grateful acknowledgment of the distinguished honor. In other cases than this of a plain knighthood, and when the title carries with it a decoration, the gracious queen, with her own royal hands, pins the glittering and much-coveted bauble upon the coat of her elevated subject. This is all the ceremony connected with the conferring of knighthood, but it is a great deal to the recipient.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN IDEA.

The Torrens System of Registering Real-Estate Transfers.

The American Contractor contains the following in regard to the Australian system of real-estate transfers, known as the Torrens system. "This system has been in use for over thirty years in Australia, and, as far as can be learned, gives satisfaction and does not infringe upon anyone's right or privileges. In south Australia in seventeen years the total amount of claims arising on account of titles thus granted was fifteen hundred dollars. Its discussion by the Illinois State Bar association is evidence of the interest that is being felt in it and recognition of its merits.

"Briefly stated, it is what is known as 'registration of titles'—a system by which, after the title is registered, it is transferred only on the books of the registrar in analogy to the transfer of registered bonds, stocks, vessels, etc. It most closely resembles the transfer of vessels, which is done by the surrender of the old certificate of registration and taking out a new one in the name of the new owner. Such a system has been used in Bavaria, Prussia and other European states for over a hundred years, and in Hamburg for over six hundred years. Its use among English-speaking people originated in South Australia by Sir Robert Torrens, and has been generally known as the 'Torrens system.' He claims it was first suggested to him by the method in use in transferring vessels. So satisfactory has it proved that it has since been adopted in the other Australian colonies and in Tasmania, New Zealand, the Fiji islands, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario. It is also permitted in England.

"The distinguishing feature is that the title is transferable only upon the record on the surrender and cancellation of the certificate of title of the seller and a new certificate is issued to the purchaser.

"If only a portion of the land is transferred a certificate is issued to the purchaser for the part purchased and a new one to the owner for the part which he retains. If a peculiar estate is created, as for years or for life, a certificate is issued to one for the particular estate and to the other for the reversion or remainder. Every transfer is under supervision of the registrar, and all questions touching its regularity and validity are settled at the time of the transfer. So no question affecting the title can, therefore, arise except in case of fraud, and then only while the property remains in the hands of the purchaser or others having notice of the fraud.

"It would do away with the enormous cost of obtaining abstracts as well as avoid the loss of time incident upon the present transfer of title. It would save the state some millions annually which now are spent in making, keeping and storing the thousands of volumes upon whose pages the old and new records are spread in detail, all of which have to be gone over every time a new owner obtains the fee to the property unless he accepts in lieu thereof the guaranty of some title guaranty trust company, which is good only so long as said company remains wholly solvent. But the purchaser has no assurance that if in future years some hidden claim arises against his property the title-guaranty company will not be so incumbered with suits on other claims as to be already insolvent, if perchance it may not already from other causes have gone out of business.

"The state, which is the people in their aggregate or representative sense, should be the arbiter, quieter and guarantor of all titles to real property, just as it is the protector of the individual rights of all citizens, and this should be done at the minimum expense of money and time both to the state and the citizen, commensurate with security and protection to separate rights under the laws."

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

Very Trivial Circumstances on Which Great Things Have Depended.

Dr. J. R. Parke writes in the Philadelphia North American: Had Cleopatra's nose been a trifle shorter, says Pascal, the political aspect of the world would have been different. Antony would not have been enslaved and Cæsar would have gone down to history simply as one of Rome's defeated generals. Such a groveling thing as the passing lust of a Tarquin gave to the mother of men that liberty upon whose shrine a Cæsar was sacrificed and a Cato suffered martyrdom.

The battle of Waterloo, with all its vast interests, was lost to Napoleon, according to Hugo, through a peasant boy's false statement to Grouchy when asked the shortest road to Hougoumont. Louis Philippe's son drank one cup of wine too much, fell from his carriage, was killed, the Orleans dynasty was overthrown, the family exiled and its estates confiscated.

To most persons it will prove a new paragraph in history that the war of the revolution and the independence of America were brought about directly by a horse kicking over his traces. Such, nevertheless, is the fact. A gentleman residing in Cheshire, Eng., was, by such an accident, thrown from his carriage and slightly injured. At a farmhouse where he applied for assistance he first met the young lady whom he subsequently married, and who, emigrating with him to America, became, in the year 1732, the envied and illustrious mother of George Washington, the hero of our father's memorable struggle and the founder of American liberty.

A Deaf Phenomenon.

Aaron Andrews, a colored man living four or five miles from Halycondale, Pa., presents a phenomenon in human nature. He is so deaf that he cannot hear the report of a gun discharged near him. The loudest thunder is not even faintly heard by him, but he can be communicated with by the agency of the human voice, though he can't understand anyone except those with whom he is intimately acquainted.

MEDICAL.

"Hello! Hello!! Hello!!!"

"Well; what is it?"

"How is your mother, this morning?"

"Very much better; she had a real restful sleep last night; she is almost rid of her night-sweats, cough and nervousness, and is growing quite cheerful. How grateful we all are to you for that bottle of medicine."

"Don't speak of gratitude. What does the doctor say?"

"He says he never saw so wonderful a change in such a serious lung trouble. He still thinks we are giving his medicines. I don't like to tell him."

"That's right. He's an old friend, you know. I'm sure your mother will get well now; but you won't forget the name of the medicine, will you?"

"Never! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" are household words already, and it has come to stay. Do come and see what sunshine it has brought already, and let us thank you again for it."

"I will. Good bye."

The foregoing is a fair representation of a very common occurrence. "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured severe, lingering coughs and arrested Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, in thousands of cases after doctors have failed and other medicines have been tried and abandoned as useless. The "Discovery" is guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money will be refunded.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50 cents, by druggists.

MINING NOTICES.

NO. 1886.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
May 21, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRIETTA E. BARNES, whose post-office address is Woodford's, Alpine county, California, and WILLIAM E. BARNES, whose post office address is Van Buren, Arkansas, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen Hundred linear feet of the ALTURA QUARTZ MINE or vein, [illegible] Gold, Silver, Copper and Marble with surface ground six Hundred feet in width, situated in Hope Valley and Blue Lakes Mining District, County of Alpine and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 57 in section 18 in Township 10 North, Range Nineteen East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, said Lot No. Thirty-seven being as follows:

SURVEY OF THE LODE.

Beginning at a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, set 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones marked No. 1 A, identical with location monument, at the North Westerly end of lode. Whence the S W cor. of the barn, bears S. 8½° E. 2.9 lks. dist. The S W cor of the boarding house, bears N 47° E. 4 lks. dist., a pin 20 inches in dia., marked B. T. bears N. 24° E. 3.24 chains dist. Thence the variation of the needle being 16° 50' E. S. [illegible] E. 2.00 chs. A low sag, bears S. 70½ W. and ascend 3.00 chs. The mouth of a tunnel 12 feet long with an open cut 15 feet long, and ascend steep mountain through pine and fir timber, 12.24 chs. To North Westerly corner of the Hoisting Works building 13.50 chs. the main shaft 150 feet deep, size 6 feet by 8 feet, and 80 feet deep, bears S. 8° E. 3.00 chs. dist. 2.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 21.50 chs. A low sag, bears N. W. and ascend 22.72.5 chs., 1500 feet, Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A. S. E." on South Easterly end of claim, and the apparent middle of the lode. Whence old location monument, bears S. 58½° E. 14 lks. dist. A pine, 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 9° W. 53 lks. dist. A juniper 15 inches in dia., bears S. 51° E. 49 lks. dist., marked B. T.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the previously described monument at the South Easterly end of lode. Thence the variation being 16° 50' East S. 31½° W. Descend 1.75 chs. A low sag bears N. W. and ascend 3.50 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 4.50 chs., 300 feet, to corner No. 2, Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A." Whence a pine, 48 inches in dia., bears N. 16° W. 102 lks. dist., marked B. T. A tamarack, 24 inches in dia marked B. T. bears South 80 lks. dist. The location corner bears S. 40° E. 15 lks. dist. The Mexican shaft bears N. 23° W. 2.37 chs. dist. Thence I run N 58½° W. Descend through pine, fir, and juniper timber 1.10 chs. A low sag, bears N. 2° W. and ascend. 6.40 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. and descend 8.80 chs. A low sag, bears N. 4° W. and ascend 10.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. & Descend 22.72.5 ch., 1500 feet, to corner No. 3, identical with location corner. Set a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, in a mound of stones, marked No. 3 A. Whence a tamarack 26 inches in dia. bears S. 25° E. 71 lks. dist., marked B. T. A juniper 18 inches in dia. marked B. T., bears N. 24½° W 1.67 lks. dist.

Thence I run N. 31½° E. Descend 2.10 chs. A low sag, bears N. 13° W. and ascend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet, monument on North Westerly end of lode, previously described 40 chains, 600 feet to corner "No. 4" a post in stone mound, marked "No. 4 A." Whence location cor. bears N. 31½° E. 7 lks. dist. A fir, 42 inches in dia., bears N. 20° W. 85 lks. dist., marked B. T. A pine, 40 inches in dia., bears N. 47° E. 84 lks. dist. marked B. T. The N. W. corner of Section 13 T. 10 N. R. 19 E. M. D. M., bears N. 31½° W. 7.30 chs. dist. This cor. is a post set in a mound of rocks, from which a fir 30 in. dia. bears N. 80° W. 51 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 19 E. S. 12. A fir, 48 in. dia., bears S 15° W 55 lks. dist., marked S. 13, B. T. A fir, 5 in. dia., bears S. 56° E. 120 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 19 E. S. 18. B. T. Thence I run S. 58½° E. Ascend a steep mountain, through pine and fir timber, 22.30 chains Top of ridge, bears N. and S. and descend 22.72.5 chains, 1500 feet, set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 1 A." Whence the location corner, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 40 in. dia., bears N. 71½° E. 13 lks. dist. marked B. T. A pine 4 feet in dia., bears S. 12½° E 74 lks. dist., marked B. T. Thence I run S. 31½° W. Descend 4.34.5 chains, 300 feet to monument, at South Easterly end of lode, and place of beginning. Containing 20.65 acres.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Alpine County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Records, pages 100 & 101.

The adjoining claimants are none.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Altura Quartz Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

E. W. ROBERTS,
Register.

CHARLES F. GARDNER, Attorney for Applicants, Sacramento, Cal.

It is Hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of Sixty days, [illegible] consecutive weeks, in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co. California.

E. W. ROBERTS,
Register.

First publication May 28th, 1892. my30-10w

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